We claim:

- An isolated Gcc DNA molecule, wherein the DNA molecule has a modification in at least one nucleotide that disrupts a splicing consensus sequence and prevents splicing of mRNA produced from the DNA molecule, while preserving the ability of the DNA to express active Gcc.
- The DNA molecule of claim 1, wherein the modification impairs a consensus nucleotide sequence needed to induce splicing.
- 3. The DNA molecule of claim 2, wherein the DNA molecule is modified at two cryptic splice sites.
- 4. The DNA molecule of claim 1 or 3, comprising a mutation in the 3' junction site.
- 5. The DNA molecule of claim 4, wherein the mutation is as shown in the 3' junction site in Table 1, or a functionally equivalent mutation.
- 6. The DNA molecule of claim 1 or 3, comprising a mutation in the 5' splice junction site
- 7. The DNA molecule of claim 6, wherein the mutation is as shown in the 5' junction site in Table 1, or a functionally equivalent mutation.
- 8. The DNA molecule of claim 1, comprising all or part of the nucleotide sequence shown in figure 4(b).
- 9. A vector comprising the DNA molecule of any of claims 1 to 8.
- 10. The vector of claim 9, comprising a promoter that is functional in a mammalian cell.
- 11. mRNA produced from the DNA molecule of any of claims 1 to 8 or the vector of claim 9 or claim 10.
- 12. A method of medical treatment of Gaucher disease in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1 to 8 or the vector of claim 9 or claim 10 and expressing an effective amount of the polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule for alleviating clinical symptoms of Gaucher disease.
- 13. A host cell, or progeny thereof, comprising the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1 to 8 or the vector of claim 9 or claim 10.

- 14. The host cell of claim 13, selected from the group consisting of a mammalian cell, a human cell and a Chinese Hamster Ovary cell.
 - 15. A method for producing a recombinant host cell capable of expressing a Gcc nucleic acid molecule, the method comprising introducing into the host cell the vector of claim 9 or 10.
 - 16. A method for expressing a Gcc polypeptide in the host cell of claim 13 or 14 comprising culturing the host cell under conditions suitable for DNA molecule expression.
 - 17. A method for producing a transgenic cell that expresses elevated levels of Gcc polypeptide relative to a non-transgenic cell, comprising transforming a cell with the vector of claim 9 or 10.
 - 18. An isolated polypeptide encoded by and/or produced from the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1 to 8, or the vector of claim 9 or 10.
 - 19. A method of producing a genetically transformed cell which expresses or overexpresses a Gcc polypeptide, comprising:
 - (a) preparing a Gcc nucleic acid molecule according to any of claims 1-18;
 - (b) inserting the nucleic acid molecule in a vector so that the nucleic acid molecule is operably linked to a promoter;
 - (c) inserting the vector into a cell.
 - 20. A transgenic cell produced according to the method of claim 19.
 - A pharmaceutical composition, comprising a carrier and (i) the nucleic acid molecule of any of claims 1 to 8 (ii) the vector of claims 9 or 10 or (iii) Gcc polypeptide produced from (i) or (ii), in an effective amount for reducing clinical symptoms of Gaucher disease.
 - 22. The composition of claim 21, wherein the carrier comprises a liposome.